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for its literary circles and its drinking and its friendships, who had a serious moral side and yet withal made his greatest admiration fine phrase and tuneful Lyrick found a congenial model in the philandering Roman whose broad tastes likewise gave room for country and for city life, for living and for philosophizing, for the goblet and for the lyre.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

ELIZABETH HAZELTON HAIGHT.

REVIEWS

Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Books I-IV. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by M. W. Mather and J. W. Hewitt. New York: American Book Company (1910).

With several excellent editions of the *Anabasis* already on the market it must be the first duty of one who reviews another to compare it with the old, to see by what additions or improvements it can justify its existence. In the case of Mather and Hewitt's *Anabasis* it seems to the reviewer that the chief excellence lies in the notes. He has carefully compared them with those of the standard editions in places where help is most needed by the pupil and thinks them almost always sufficient, in many places containing matter not elsewhere found. That these places are not more numerous is due merely to the excellence of the other editions. Especially commendable are the clear explanation of the true meaning of *ὥς* with a participle, as in the notes on page 51, line 9, 51.15, etc., the fact that where translation is deemed necessary only the difficult word or phrase is translated, and the explanations and comments upon facts mentioned in the text, e. g. the notes on 59.7, 61.15, 83.14, 86.5, 119.24, etc. In view of the excellence of these last notes it seems odd that a sentence is not added to the note on 108.21, to explain why Clearchus called upon Phalinus for advice. Somewhat questionable, too, seem the explanation of the tense of a participle, as in 51.8, and the wording of the note on *παρεῖναι*, 51.4, "*the violation of the rule that the accent of verbs is recessive*". The reviewer would protest, too, against the translation 'tub' for *πλοῖον* in 71.8. Of course the distinction between *τριήρεις* and *πλοῖον* is here clear, but the translation quoted seems to go too far. The note on 114.8 seems to imply that the word *ἄνθρωπος* was used of men in the sense in which the English uses 'ass'. Is this true? One or two of the explanations given may not be quite clear to the average pupil, for example, the comment upon the value of a daric, 87.6, the definition of *ἐφελδρος* in the vocabulary, and the quotation from the Sophist Protagoras on 200.3.

The introduction is well-written and full, containing sections upon the expedition, the life of Xenophon and the army of Cyrus. One misses an account of the history of Persia and the conditions existing there in Cyrus's time, and one might wish that a fuller account were given of Cyrus's career

before the expedition, particularly of his relations with Sparta during the Peloponnesian War, which are barely hinted at in section 7.

The illustrations that accompany the text are numerous and remarkably well chosen. Very few, if any, do not illustrate directly something that is mentioned in the text.

The reviewer has taken the vocabulary largely upon trust. It is good to find there the quantity of the penult marked in the English form of the proper names. Would it not be useful if a paragraph or so were added giving the rules for the English pronunciation of Greek names? Since the English pronunciation of Latin has gone out of favor there are many, even among teachers, who cannot pronounce them correctly.

On the whole the edition seems an excellent one and worthy of wide use.

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WILMOT H. THOMPSON, JR.

The Poetic Plural of Greek Tragedy in the Light of Homeric Usage. By Horace Leonard Jones (in Cornell Studies in Classical Philology). New York: Longmans, Green and Co. (1910).

A dissertation of 164 pages, preceded by a table of contents and closing with an index of Greek words is a piece of work for which we should be sincerely thankful in these non-Hellenic times, all the more so as all the leading data of the dissertation are thus by the respective indices made easily available in general and in particular. Nor is it to be denied that these data are most valuable if not indispensable to any future investigator in this field. The general plan of the thesis is as follows. After an Introduction come the three chapters constituting the bulk of the thesis. Chapter I treats in its three parts of Natural Objects, Abstract Nouns and Studies in Metre, Chapter II of the Pronoun, Chapter III of Nouns referring to Persons. At once the position of the section on metre strikes one as strange, and that feeling is intensified by the fact that in the metre section only those loci are treated which occur in Chapter I; thus all possible metrical niceties or influences in the loci of chapters II and III are ignored.

Approaching the subject of the poetic plural itself, the author recognizes the *Plurales Societatis*, *Modestiae* and *Maiestatis* only in the pronoun, while the allusive plurals of Respect, Relationship and Reserve are peculiar to nouns referring to persons. The author is at no pains to defend these classifications or restrictions. But the "Natural Objects" are not classified at all on the basis of their plural force, but only by their lexicographical meanings.

Plunging rather abruptly in medias res the author in Chapter I distinguishes (A) The Group of Extent and Mass, (B) The Body-Group, (C) The Instrument-Group, (D) The House-Group. Each